REMARKS

Applicants respectfully traverse and request reconsideration.

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the notice that claims 2-13, 22 and 23 are allowed.

Claim 14 has been objected to due to a typographical error. Applicants have amended claims consistent to the prior response and to include proper antecedent basis.

Claims 18-20 are objected to due to informalities. Applicants have amended these claims to correct the typographical errors. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that these objections be withdrawn.

Claims 14-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheney et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,909,559 (So). As to claim 14, in the "Response to Arguments" section of the office action, the Examiner states that the Applicants were relying on language not recited in the rejected claim. Applicants have amended the claim to correct the typographical error and as such, respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made in the previous action. For example, the claim requires storing at least a portion of the compressed transport stream data signals, via a first bus, and a memory buffer controlled by the secondary set of control signals and sending the contents of the memory buffer, via the first bus, to a system bus. Applicants respectfully submit that such an operation or structure is not taught or suggested by the Cheney reference alone or in combination with the So reference.

For example, the frame buffer pointer control 686, as noted for example in col. 10, lines 37-42 controls the addresses to the frame buffer storage 653. In fact, the frame buffer pointer control controls rotation of the frame buffers such as frame buffer assignments when in a normal video mode and video scaling mode in accordance with the Cheney description. As such, the frame buffer pointer control 686 is controlled based on the display mode switch logic 696 and a

video display unit 690. (See for example col. 10, lines 62-67). As such, in a normal display mode, full size scan lines are retrieved from the frame buffer storage and alternatively when in video scaling mode, decoded video that includes scaled scan lines are retrieved from the frame buffer storage and fed directly to the scan line video buffer 684. (See for example col. 10, lines 42-54). The control signals generated, apparently by the frame buffer pointer control 686, actually appear to control based on the type of display mode that has been selected via the display mode switch logic 696 and not from the compressed transport stream control signals as noted in the claim. Accordingly, it appears that the claims are allowable at least for this reason.

Also since Cheney fails to teach what is alleged, its combination with So also fails to teach the claimed subject matter.

With respect to dependent claims 15-17, Applicants respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made in the previous response.

Claims 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler in view of So. As to claim 20, the final action did not appear to address Applicants' previous remarks. Applicants respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made in the previous office action and as such, this claim is also believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claim 21 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler in view of Malladi and in further view of Datari. Applicants respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made above with respect to Schindler. The claim requires that the same frame buffer store, for example, one line of frame buffer memory as pixel information of a video image to be displayed wherein in a second mode of operation compressed transport stream data is stored in the frame buffer wherein one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of one transport stream packet. Such a method does not appear to be taught by the combination of the references
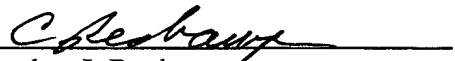
since it appears that the references do not include the teachings alleged in the Office Action and do not appear to provide any motivation for their combination.

For example, the Office Action cites Schindler as teaching that in a second mode of operation, Schindler stores the compressed transport stream in the same frame buffer that pixel information is stored in. However, Applicants are unable to find the teachings where the frame buffer that stores the compressed transport stream and that also stores the pixel information is a frame buffer of a video adapter. If the rejection is maintained, Applicants respectfully request a showing as to what element the Office Action allegedly teaches a second mode of operation and which element is the alleged frame buffer in a video graphics adapter. As noted above Applicants respectfully submit that Schindler does not describe a video graphics adapter as claimed, but to the contrary, a video graphics adapter card wherein the compressed video is stored in the frame buffer memory. In fact the video RAM 518 in Schindler only appears to store video signal information as noted for example in col. 11, lines 49-53.

Moreover, Schindler does not describe, as admitted by the Office Action, the storing of the compressed video. Moreover, the Office Action appears to cite a different memory, namely memory 514 as the alleged memory that stores the compressed transports stream. As noted in the reference, DRAM 514 stores data, however this frame buffer does not store the pixel information as required by the claim and as such Schindler teaches a different structure than that claimed. Accordingly, this claim is also believed to be in condition for allowance for this reason.

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. The Examiner is invited to contact the below-listed attorney if the Examiner believes that a telephone conference will advance the prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____
Christopher J. Reckamp
Registration No. 34,414

Date: _____7/19/05_____

Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz, P.C.
222 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 609-7500
FAX: (312) 609-5005